

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

NIGHT EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Dr. McCassey of the Insane Asylum is at Last

Invited to Step Down and Out as Superintendent.

HE REFUSES TO DO SO

And the Board at Once Today Proceeds To

Knock Him Out by Preferring Formal Charges.

CLEMENS IS EMPLOYED

To Defend the Incompetent Superintendent.

An Emporia Man Gets an Appointment.

Superintendent McCassey of the state insane asylum at Topeka is at last in the toils. The state board of charities convinced that he ought to be removed, gave him an opportunity to step down as gracefully as the circumstances would permit by asking him to resign. This was done during the last few hours. McCassey declined to take advantage of the request and the board at once proceeded to prefer formal charges for defamation of character and general incompetency.

This was done this morning, and today was set for the hearing. Dr. McCassey employed G. C. Clemens to defend him. Attorney General Little will conduct the case for the board.

The board is in session this afternoon but finally decided to defer the beginning of the investigation till Monday.

All the officers of the asylum were asked to resign. All agreed to comply with the request except Dr. McCassey. With the exception of the superintendent it is understood that the board will give the board opportunity to elect new officers. It is said that a number of the old officers will be re-elected.

An Oswego Appointment.

The board today appointed Dr. C. H. Wetmore of Emporia, to be superintendent of the state insane asylum at Oswego, Kan. Dr. L. T. Wentworth, the Republican, whose term expired this month. Dr. Wentworth was formerly assistant superintendent of the Topeka asylum. A change was also made in the office of steward, W. H. Wilson of Cherokee county being named to succeed T. J. Hays.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OPEN.

The Railroad Trouble in California All

Cleared Up Say Officials.

SACRAMENTO, July 21.—In an interview General Superintendent Fillmore of the Southern Pacific said: "All trains are moving on the entire Pacific system through and local, between Ogden and Portland and El Paso. Agents have been notified at all points to receive all freight offered for shipment. One hundred and ninety-four cars of freight moved out of Sacramento yesterday. There is not a pound of freight left over here for shipment to the east, all having been cleared up."

Kansas Pacific Wants \$11,000,000.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Kansas Pacific bondholders' committee of which Silas P. Dutcher is chairman, has entered suit in the United States circuit court of New York, in the name of John Quincy Adams, against Russell Sage and the estate of Jay Gould to recover \$11,000,000, being the proceeds of securities alleged to have been taken from the trust.

Vigilant Wins a Race.

Knoxon, Dublin Bay, July 21.—This was the Vigilant's day to win a three-mile victory over the Britannia. She finished the fifty mile cruise in 3 minutes, 39 seconds ahead, not reckoning time allowance, which will reduce it about one minute 10 seconds. The prize competed for was \$200 offered by the Royal St. George Yacht club, and the cruise was the same as that sailed yesterday.

War Between China and Japan.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch received this afternoon from Shanghai says that a rumor is in circulation there that war has been declared between China and Japan.

Pullman Workmen Guarded by Police

CHICAGO, July 21.—A mob of strikers collected in Pullman today and attempted to intercept thirty Pullman men who were on their way to work in the Pullman shops. A detail of police escorted the workmen through the crowd and no violence occurred, although the officers had considerable difficulty in keeping the crowd in check. A body of police was kept on guard at the works all day.

No Jury Trials For Anarchists.

PARIS, July 21.—The chamber of deputies has adopted the second clause of the anti-anarchist bill, providing that anarchist trials shall be before a correctional tribunal, composed of judges, instead of being tried by juries.

Big Rain in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 21.—The heaviest rain since April 18, fell here last night, precipitating 1.33 inches of rain. Reports to the weather bureau show rain all over the state from Chicago to Cairo. The rain will do great good to crops, it being badly needed.

A sensational divorce case was filed in the district court late this afternoon.

After three and a half months of married life, Rebecca A. Hatcher asks for a divorce from James V. Hatcher, a wealthy farmer. She alleges that the defendant has threatened to kill her and makes numerous other charges.

A SAVAGE ASSAULT

On the Aristocracy of America Made by a Minister at Chautauque.

CHAUTAUQUE, July 21.—Rev. Thomas G. Hill of Germantown sprang the sensation of the day in a fierce attack upon the rich, in a lecture entitled "The Rock-mores of Germantown." This aristocracy of Frank Stockton's "Squirrel Inn," was shown up in its various selfish traits to great length by the speaker and taken as a synonym for all the wealthy families of the country.

"What a large part in the national life," said Mr. Hill, "this class is beginning to play. How silently there has arisen within the last half century an American aristocracy, with a rule quite as autocratic as any king ridden country of the Old World can complain or boast of."

"As yet this tendency toward a plutocracy still is comparatively unimportant, though it is a Hercules in its possibility of peril to our republican institutions. The peril of the American commonwealth of tomorrow lies not in the foul seething political corruption being every day unmasked, not in the labor question, not in the rising tide of popular dissipation that threatens to engulf our youth. We shall find the peril in a new order of society in the formation of an American aristocracy."

"A single half century has taught us to bend the supple hinges of the knee to wealth. In this half century the birthright purchased for us by our fathers in the Revolution has been thrown away, and just as England is preparing to displace the house of lords we are making ready to give them room. Who can deny that the times have changed, and that we today have an aristocracy which molds its influence to the detriment of our entire social system."

The rest of the lecture was given up to an elaborate explanation of government ownership of all large industries and many minor ones, which was held by the lecturer to be the key to the undoing of "the Rockmores," the American aristocracy.

LETTERS FROM CRANKS

Which Threaten the Conference on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The conference on the tariff bill at present not only required to meet discussion in their own ranks, but it appears, are also compelled to receive threats of personal violence from persons outside. These threats so far have come by mail and are generally anonymous. Senator Jones says that he has received at least a dozen letters of this character, of which the following is a fair specimen:

NEW YORK, July 9, 1894.

To the Congressional Committee on the Tariff Bill:

If you pass the bill with the income tax don't forget to annex the colonies; you will need them all of you as soon as you leave Washington.

(Signed) A DEMOCRAT.

"So help you God."

Most of the letters bear evidence on their face of the illiteracy of their authors and indicate very clearly that they are irresponsible cranks. The members of the committee pay no attention to the letters as a rule, and generally consign them to the waste basket without loss of time.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

It Was Formally Established on the Fourth of July.

HONOLULU, July 18.—The provisional government is no more, and the republic of Hawaii holds the reins of power. It is but a change of name as the same people are in power and the avowed purpose of the government is the same to obtain annexation with the United States. The new constitution, which was finished on the fourth of July from the front steps of the former palace, was signed and was present. When President Dole appeared, he was greeted by a mighty cheer. Surrounded by his cabinet, officers of the military and the members of the late constitutional convention, he read the proclamation of the new republic.

COXEY CONFIDENT.

The Populists to Carry Minnesota and Illinois, He Says.

NEW YORK, July 21.—J. S. Coxey reached New York last night from Washington to attend the Populist picnic at Ridgewood park tomorrow. "I have been through the northwest," said he, "there is no use of talking, the Populists will win the west and northwest November. Minnesota is as good as carried, and the strike assures us Illinois."

"This labor trouble on the top of industrial depression was all that was needed for our success."

"How about your army of the commonwealth, general, has that collapsed?"

"Oh, no. Only 650 men crossed from Duluth to Buffalo bound for Washington, under Jeffries."

GETTING TOGETHER.

Capital and Labor to Have a Great Conference in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 21.—President Lyman J. Gage of the civic federation has appointed the following committee to arrange plans for the proposed labor conference in this city:

A. C. Bartlett, E. G. Keith, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Marvin Huggitt, M. J. Carroll, Geo. R. Peck, J. J. Ryan and A. W. Trudel.

The committee includes bankers, wholesale merchants, railroad officials and labor leaders. Telegrams have been received from labor leaders and large employers endorsing the meeting.

Ready to Write More "Marksmen."

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Morton has returned to the city from a visit to his home in Nebraska, and other places in the west and has resumed his duties at the agricultural department.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, \$172,225; loans, decrease, \$87,500; specie, decrease, \$309,800; legal tenders, decrease, \$743,500; deposits, decrease, \$433,700; circulation, decrease, \$138,200. The banks now hold \$74,116,900 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

BY A DIRECT VOTE.

Resolution to Elect Senators by Direct Vote,

Was Passed by the House at Its Session Today.

WERE VOTES TO SPARE.

Vote Was One Hundred and Thirty-seven to Fourteen.

This Was Thirteen More Than Two-thirds.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There was a very slim attendance of members when the speaker called the house to order today.

Mr. Bowers demanded the regular order, which was the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that senators shall be elected by direct vote of the people.

Although a two-thirds vote is required for measures amending the constitution, the pending resolution was passed, 137 to 49—thirteen votes to spare.

The announcement of the result was received with Democratic applause.

The house disagreed to the senate amendments on the Indian appropriation bill, and Messrs. Holman, Allen and Wilson (Washington) were appointed conferees.

DRUNK ON LEMON EXTRACT

A Man Strikes a "Dry" Town and Drinks Forty-eight Bottles.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., July 21.—George W. Ellsworth, of Eldora, drank forty-eight bottles of lemon extract in this city in a period of time covering three days, and the only result that is noticeable from it is a serious headache.

A few weeks ago an effort was made in this county to take advantage of the Martin mulct law and secure the necessary 65 per cent of the voters to open legalized saloons. The effort failed, and it was immediately followed by a vigorous campaign inaugurated by the temperance people, which resulted in the closing of all the liquor places in the city.

Three days ago a well dressed man arrived and registered at the leading hotel as W. J. Carl, of New York. Immediately after his arrival he started out to see the sights and finding all the resorts closed, he visited a number of grocery stores and laid in a supply of common bottled lemon extract. By diluting this with pop he was able to make an intoxicating drink that took the place of other stimulants.

For three days he was in a state of intoxication, and it wound up in delirium tremens, and he was in the hands of officers. Papers on his person proved that his name was Ellsworth, and he was a leading citizen of Eldora. His room was searched and forty-eight lemon extract bottles were found. When the room was closed, he visited a number of grocery stores and laid in a supply of common bottled lemon extract. By diluting this with pop he was able to make an intoxicating drink that took the place of other stimulants.

The affair caused a commotion, and a chemical analysis of the lemon extract sold by grocers in all the grocery stores of the city disclosed the fact that ninety-three per cent of the contents of the bottles were alcohol. The man, fearing they will be assessed the \$900 under the Martin mulct law, have placed their lemon extract on a back shelf, and it is impossible to buy any at present.

MIGHT GO COXEYING.

All That Is Left for the Albuquerque Mechanics to Do.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 21.—The big shops of the Atlantic & Pacific road at this point were closed for an indefinite length of time. About 400 men are thrown out of work in consequence. The order closing the shops states that the financial depression making this step necessary is the direct result of the A. R. U. strike.

Tarney Will Appear This Time.

DENVER, Col., July 21.—Adjutant General Tarney has been subpoenaed before the grand jury at Colorado Springs since he wrote to Judge Campbell declining to appear and testify concerning the outrage committed upon him there four weeks ago. The general is now ill, but he will comply with the subpoena as soon as he is able.

HE CAUGHT THE TRAIN.

A Lively Race Between a Locomotive and Its Fireman.

There was a scene of great scrambling in the Rock Island vicinity last evening when the vestibuled express prepared to leave for Kansas City. The fireman had run across a long lost friend and was deeply engaged in talking over old times with him on the platform, and did not notice that the train was all ready to go and time was up. The engineer wasn't doing the fireman's thinking for him, and supping he was somewhere about the engine, proceeded to pull down to the Y. The train was almost there before the fireman caught onto the fact that something was wrong and made a bee line for the North Topeka depot. It was a pretty race and a red-hot snap for the street boys, who continued to yell mean things at the poor fireman as he galloped wildly over the bridge without any regard for people who might be in the way. He was a good sprinter, and caught his engine all right, though the boys do say the engineer had to divide his time between his own duties and the fireman's besides that of shoveling breath into the latter for the first few miles.

Justice Brewer Here.

Mr. Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court arrived in Topeka on the Rock Island this noon from Washington. He is a guest at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Aaron P. Jetmore in Potwin. Justice Brewer intends to take absolute rest so far as possible, and will probably be in Topeka for two weeks.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

The Largest Hotel in the South Burned at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 21.—At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Storer's furniture store, corner First avenue and Twenty-second street. Owing to the lack of the water pressure the firemen were unable to control the flames which soon crossed Twenty-second street and consumed the C. B. Caldwell hotel, the finest structure of the kind in the south. The fire spread to adjoining buildings. The loss is \$700,000. Insurance \$300,000.

The Caldwell hotel was built in 1898, at a cost of \$450,000. The fire broke out on the second story of the Storer's furniture store in the Johnson building. Just across the street stood the Caldwell hotel and a little down on First avenue were the Hawkins building, the Berry-Mason shoe company's store and other smaller institutions and some residences. The cause of the fire is a mystery. But it probably was caused by a spark from an arc light in the Storer's furniture store igniting shavings and newly varnished furniture.

When the fire department arrived at the fire this building was practically gone. Its five stories melting in the flames. Its east wall, breaking every window in the west wall of the Caldwell hotel and the woodwork about them, already aflame, soon made a furnace of the interior. Manager E. B. Freeman, of the hotel, however, had succeeded in warning all the guests and every one escaped, and no man being badly scorched about the hands.

The hotel was completely destroyed. It was the property of the Caldwell Hotel company, Dr. H. M. Caldwell of the Elyton Land company holding two-thirds of the stock. From the hotel the flames spread to the buildings on First avenue and practically spent themselves in the fire department being handicapped in handling the high buildings by lack of pressure.

Caldwell hotel was entirely destroyed, loss \$450,000. Insurance on building, \$150,000; on furniture, \$13,250; on guests effects, \$5,000. The other losses will bring the total close up to a million dollars.

WERE AFRAID TO WORK.

Lake Shore Men Refuse to Work Without Protection of the Troops.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The removal of the troops from the Lake Shore road yards last night was made cause of refusal to work today on the part of the men employed. The only condition on which they would continue work was the return of the troops, as they declared they would not risk personal violence and could not trust the police. President Newell secured the return of Company C, second regiment, and the men resumed work.

A number of strikers returned to work in the packing houses today.

A SHARP TRICK PLAYED.

How St. Louis Strikers Tried to Entrap the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The supposed boycotting of the American Railway union by the Missouri Pacific road was shown today to be the result of something of a sharp trick by a striker who failed to be reinstated. This striker with a number of others also let out, presented to Yard Superintendent Jones "clearances" or certificates of competency which they wished him to sign to enable them to get work elsewhere.

All the certificates but the one in question bore no reference to the A. R. U. They were all signed by the exceptional one not being read by Mr. Jones, who supposed them all alike. When signed an effort was immediately made to take advantage of the occurrence but prompt disavowal has prevented the invoking of the law as the strikers threatened.

TO TAX IMMIGRANTS.

McKlejohn's Bill Puts a Tax on Incoming Foreigners of \$100.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative McKlejohn, speaking in regard to his bill providing for a tax of \$100 on each alien immigrant, said today: "When the population of this nation increases by more than a half million of foreign immigrants annually, the limitation of foreign immigration has become a question of national importance."

"We have developed our natural resources and sustained the standard of American wages through the levying a duty on manufactures of foreign labor. Wages are subject to the law of supply and demand; wage earners are at the mercy of the market. The field of labor for the American wage worker as the protection of the products of his labor from foreign competition, and the incomparable scale of wages in this nation for our wage earners, in my judgment, can only be maintained by extending the same protective policy to the immigration of foreign laborers."

Pension Attorney Disbarred.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The disbarment of Pension Attorney Thomas Caldwell of Chetopa, Kan., from practice before the interior department for violations of the pension laws was ordered by Secretary Smith today. The main charge is acceptance of illegal fees from claimants.

Looking for Sealed Bottles.

DULUTH, Minn., July 21.—Mark W. Harrison, chief of the weather bureau at Washington, is here and will make a trip along the shore of Lake Superior, looking for sealed bottles, which have been furnished lake captains to cast overboard in different parts of the lake. The locations at which these bottles are picked up when compared with those at which they were thrown, will, it is believed, give some idea of the lake currents.

Set for July 30.

LAWRENCE, July 21.—In the hearing of the libel case brought against City Attorney Tillotson, of Topeka, the case was this afternoon postponed till July 30. The argument in the sewer case is still before the court.

The STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

CALLS THEM BY NAME

Senator Allen Makes a Report on Sugar Investigation.

No Doubt That Sugar Trust Gave Campaign Money.

TRUST WAS CARED FOR

He Names Senators Quay and McPherson Explicitly.

Senator Jones However He Claims Was Innocent of Wrong.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who was a member of the sugar investigating committee, has made an additional report to the senate, supplementing that of the committee. He says:

"In view of the fact that the report of Senators Gray and Lindsay, in which I concur, does not set forth the facts in this case as fully as I think they should be stated, I have deemed it perfectly proper to file a separate and additional report."

"The testimony shows to my mind quite conclusively that contributions were made by the sugar trust to both the Republican and Democratic parties for campaign purposes. The testimony of Henry O. and Theodore Havemeyer and John E. Searles leaves no doubt of the fact that the sugar trust in the state of New York in 1892 contributed money to the Democratic party for campaign purposes, and at the same time and for the same purpose contributed money to the Republican party in the state of Massachusetts. It is true that these witnesses testified that their contributions were made for local and state purposes, but there is no doubt in my mind that the money went into the general campaign fund of these states, and was used as much for national as state and local purposes."

"I think the American Sugar Refining company, popularly and more properly known as the American Sugar Trust, has been in the habit of contributing money to the national campaign funds of both the Democratic and Republican parties through its president, with the exception, if not the implied promise, that whichever party succeeded to power the interests of the company should be 'cared for' by it. This deduction is fully warranted by the testimony taken by us."

"A wisely drawn and judicious law looking after the interests of the country in this growing evil should be passed by congress and approved by the president."

Names McPherson and Quay.

"The testimony shows that two senators, John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, and Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, did engage in speculating in sugar stock, and that they were known as sugar stock or certificates during the pendency of the present tariff bill before the senate. As their testimony accompanies this report and is self-explanatory, I will do no more than to say that I think it fully discloses the necessity for a law prohibiting this practice."

"It is a delicate matter for me to speak upon this subject, but a sense of public duty requires me to condemn the practice as unwise and fraught with danger, and as one which, if indulged in to any considerable extent, by senators and representatives, will inevitably lead to the defeat of needed reform in legislation."

"The evidence does not show that the sugar trust had any direct influence in procuring the presentation to the senate of the committee amendment to the sugar schedule, although I think the schedule in so far as it prescribes an ad valorem system of taxation is entirely satisfactory to the trust. There is nothing in the evidence to show that Secretary Carlisle had any improper interviews with any representative of the trust, or that any advice he may have given or assistance he may have rendered the finance committee was at all improper or out of place."

"I am well convinced that in what Senator Jones did in the premises he was actuated by honorable motives, and had no desire to unduly favor the sugar trust in any respect."

"I believe it to be due to all of these officers to say that the evidence does not cast a suspicion upon their conduct. I am thoroughly convinced, however, that no senator or representative should ever permit himself to be approached upon any subject connected with legislation by those representing private or special interests, except on such occasions when such persons may be heard by the committee of which he is a member, exactly as they would be heard in a court of justice in a case there pending and to be determined."

Contumacious Witnesses.

"It is proper to call attention to the reckless and open defiance of the authority of the senate to require witnesses to answer questions that may be put to them, or make disclosures germane to the subject matter of investigation. The defiance of our authority by witnesses, demonstrates to me that if the senate ever expects to arrive at the truth of any matter under investigation by a committee appointed by it, it must promptly take contumacious witnesses in hand and deal with them without delay, as they would be dealt with in a court of justice under like circumstances."

"But so long as partisan politics enters into the discussion and consideration of investigations of this character the people can expect such witnesses to escape unpunished and no one knows this truth better than the witnesses themselves."

In conclusion Senator Allen urges the passage of a law prohibiting speculation by senators and representatives and a law to require witnesses before investigating committees to answer questions.

WILL DEFEAT THE TARIFF BILL

If Senators Can't Have Their Way They Will Have None Says Rumor.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There has been

a persistent rumor about the capitol today that the conservative Democratic senators have been in conference and that they adopted a plan under which steps were to be taken to defeat the tariff bill if by 5 p. m. Monday the senate did not definitely instruct the tariff conference to stand by the senate bill.

Senator Bryan, who is regarded as the leader of this element, pronounced the story as without foundation. He said furthermore that so far as he was concerned he had decided to support Mr. Vilas in his effort to have the sugar differential stricken out of the bill, and added that the sugar schedule, being an administration measure, he saw no reason why the administration should not have its own way about it now.

SUGAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

It Is at Its Old Work of Finding Out Nothing.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The senate sugar investigating committee resumed its work today in the old time manner. Only Senators Gray, Lindsay and Davis of the committee were present, but they had several witnesses before them and announced a determination to proceed with the work so long as there was any possibility of securing witnesses who would furnish any testimony.

The most important witness of the day was Harry Root, the New York Herald reporter who wrote the articles in that paper on which the present branch of the inquiry is based.

It was impossible to secure the details of the testimony. When Senator Gray was asked for a statement as to the proceedings, he replied that he could say nothing, and that it was the intention of the committee not to give out any information, as to the testimony until the present branch of the inquiry was completed. The reason given for taking this position is that the publication of the facts elicited would interfere with the plans of the committee and prevent as complete an inquiry as they desire to make. Today's witnesses therefore, were all warned that they were on the same plane as witnesses before a grand jury and were warned against revealing anything.

Mr. Wheeler of New York stated to the committee that he had not placed any orders for senators for sugar stock and was unable to give any information.

A Bomb Exploded—No Harm.

Rome, July 21.—A bomb was exploded this morning near the British embassy. No damage was done.

GETTING EVEN WITH HIM

Bunn Alleges That Dick Chase Is After Him.

It now seems that Warden Dick Chase of the state penitentiary, has found occasion to get even with one of the men who are making the fight on him.

The man is Asa Bunn, who was formerly the superintendent of the penitentiary. Before Bunn took the position at the penitentiary he was employed by the Santa Fe as a mining engineer in Colorado.

When he lost his place at the penitentiary, he says he applied to the Santa Fe for a position and was assured a position on July 1. "I went to see Mr. Devin the other day," said Bunn, "and found that Chase and Governor Leavelle had succeeded in heading me off, and they told me they could not use me. During the time that I was at the penitentiary, Governor Leavelle told me that I thought it a good political move to reduce the output of the mine so that the strikers might consider us friendly."

The governor turned a copy of this letter over to Chase and with the letter he conveyed the Santa Fe officials that he was fighting them, and so they did not want me."

"They also told me that General Manager Frey has ordered my transportation taken up."

"I do not intend to give up the fight, however, and we will appear before the board of directors next Monday at Leavenworth, and if the board whitewash Chase, we will have him arrested for embezzlement."

WHY THEY WERE LET GO.

It Was R. J. Stout Who Got the Dodge City Strikers Out.

The release of the six alleged train attackers from Dodge City on their own recognizance by Judge Foster was secured through the efforts of R. J. Stout, who interested himself in the case of the six men. Stout is a prominent citizen and made a strong appeal. Judge Foster became interested in the case and required not only their probable guilt but of their personalities. The judge finally ordered the release of the Dodge Cityites on their own recognizance, with the observation that if they behaved themselves they would probably not come to trial.

Judge Foster of the United States district court today made an order granting the receivers of the Santa Fe six months in which to examine all contracts made between corporations and individuals and the railroad company before the company went into the hands of the receivers.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS LEGISLATION

The late premier drove to the house one afternoon, and he noticed as he went through London that a fog was gathering. This was not unusual at the time of the year, and it made no impression on the mind of Mr. Gladstone. When he entered the house and sat down beside Sir William Harcourt, he said to that gentleman:

"The fog outside appears to be getting thicker." Sir William looked at him in surprise and replied:

"There was no fog